

## VIII. GYNECOLOGY\*

## 58. Menstrual Disorders

Classification.

Anatomical, physiological, and endocrinological factors.

Points in differentiation.

Treatment—dietetic, therapeutic—glandular extracts and substances, and fallacies in physiotherapy and surgical interference by curettage, suspension.

## 59. Pelvic Infections

Nonspecific.

Specific.

## 60. Cancer—Cervix and Uterine

This session will be devoted to a thorough presentation of the subject, with emphasis upon methods of early diagnosis and treatment, and use of radium with x-ray.

## 61. Benign Lesions and Uterine Tumors

Endocervicitis and lacerations.

Polypi.

Ovarian cysts.

Trichomonas.

Malpositions—prolapsed.

Indications and limitations of office treatment.

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## IX. OBSTETRICS†

## 62. Operative Obstetrics

Physical indications—mother, child. (X-ray and measurements of birth canal.)

Position.

Version—high and low forceps.

Episiotomy—lacerations—cervical and perineal.

Illustrative cases.

Surgical technique.

Accidents and complicating emergencies.

## 63. Toxemias of Pregnancy

Prenatal supervision.

Eclampsia—prodromal symptoms and therapeutic treatment.

Eclamptic seizure. Management and indications for termination of pregnancy by induction or section—precautions and technique.

Pneumonia and acute infections during pregnancy. Treatment of the disease and management of complicating abortion or premature labor.

Acute surgical conditions in the abdomen complicating pregnancy.

(a) Appendicitis.

(b) Obstruction.

(c) Acute cholecystitis.

(d) Perforations.

(e) Trauma.

Management—Surgical technique.

\* See also Obstetrics IX, Topics 62-65.

† See also Gynecology VIII, Topics 58-61.

## 64. Management of Obstetrical Emergencies

Placenta praevia—diagnosis; control of bleeding; manual or section delivery.

Placental separation; diagnosis; treatment technique.

Uterine rupture—etiology; surgical treatment.

Precipitate delivery and third-degree laceration.

Technique of repair. Demonstration of operative procedures.

## 65. Postpuerperal Complications

Septicemia.

Sinus thrombosis.

Pelvic varicosities.

Vesical fistula.

Phlebitis.

Mastitis.

Presentation will include etiology, prophylactic measures, diagnosis, and treatment, illustrated by case histories and pathological specimens, and bacteriological findings.

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## X. DISORDERS OF NUTRITION, METABOLISM AND GLANDS OF INTERNAL SECRETION

## 66. Dietary Deficiency

Etiology, symptoms, signs and treatment of deficiency disease, such as pellagra, beriberi, peripheral neuritis, scurvy, and multiple deficiency, primary and secondary.

## 67. Obesity

Etiology and treatment.

## 68. Undernutrition

Etiology and treatment.

## 69. Gout

Differential diagnosis and management.

## 70. Disturbances of Carbohydrate Metabolism other than Diabetes Mellitus, such as:

(a) Spontaneous hypoglycemia or hyperinsulinism.

(b) Nondiabetic "glycosurias."

(c) Glycogen storage (von Gierke's) disease.

Differential diagnosis and treatment.

## 71. Diabetes Mellitus

(a) Uncomplicated juvenile and adult types. Management by diet and various types of insulin.

(b) Complicated. Management during complications such as acute infections, surgery, pregnancy, etc.

(c) Diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Relationship and management.

## 72. Endocrine Problems

Differential diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal and genital glands.